



# THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING.

NO. 326

JEFFERSON STREET

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

To those in Arrears.

As cash down is demanded for every article used in our business, we are compelled to call on all in arrears to pay up at once.

After February no paper will be sent unless the money is paid in advance. All in arrears not paid up at that time will be stricken off our mail books. Send your orders at once.

Daily, six months. \$ 5 00  
" one year. 10 00  
" two years. 20 00

All orders, with the money, will be promptly attended to.

## News of the Day.

The President's message on the late peace interview between himself and the Rebel Commissioners, will be published in full by Davis to himself, to Blair and others. The publication of this message will dispel any idea of a probable peace from this interview.

One of the results of the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac was the capture and destruction of several large rebel trains loaded with commissary stores. Whether or not it is contemplated by the government to hold and extend our lines beyond the Boydston plank-road, is not yet known.

General Butler delivered a speech on the Constitutional Amendment, in Boston, on Saturday night.

Eleven hundred released Union prisoners, including forty officers, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday.

The Ohio Senate ratified the Constitutional Amendment on Tuesday last.

Gov. Bramlette sent a message to the Legislature on Tuesday recommending the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery, on condition that thirty-four millions be appropriated to pay for Kentucky slaves.

Recruiting seems to be progressing with very good success in Indiana. From two to three hundred recruits are mustered in daily at Indianapolis, and the streets are full of soldiers. The Provost Marshal reports their offer to beget with volunteers for the rush for bounties is not appreciated. At the present rate of enlistment, he will fill its quota in time.

Colonel A. A. Stevens, commanding the Prison Camp Exchange at Indianapolis, has received orders to prepare three thousand prisoners for exchange immediately.

Mr. Long of Ohio in his speech in the House the other day favored the recognition of the South. He evidently ambitions of being the head of the peace party in the North.

General Parker of New Jersey sent the Constitutional Amendment to the Legislature of his State day before yesterday. There has been no action as yet. This is one of the doubtful States.

### Hold Fast to the Faith.

The position we have so often enunciated as what seemed to us the true one for unconditional Unionists of Kentucky to assume and hold fast to through stress of all weather, all opposition, all blandishments, all doubt, the position namely of steadfast adherence to the policy of emancipation, is increasingly vindicated as just, wise, sound, and politic, by the whole course of current events.

The justice of emancipation we need not stop to discuss. No defense of slavery has ever yet been attempted on the basis, pure and simple, of ethics.

The political defeat of the South, with the loss of the Commonwealth except felony. The fines and forfeitures recovered in favor of the schools of the city. To what extent the schools are benefitted by this grant is open for argument. It is said that the grant of the proposed bill last mentioned, leaving the City Court its power annum, will try cause alone; and it is contended that this will greatly facilitate the payment of the school taxes.

The County Court will retain simply its county, probate, and magistrate's jurisdiction.

The object of the proposed change is to organize for Louisville an effective criminal court, holding its sessions every sixty days, for the trial of all offenses from murder down to assault. It is thought that this can be accomplished without any additional expense to the city, and with the increase of only one officer. The clerk of the Circuit will act as clerk of the Common Pleas; the sheriff of the county will be executive of both courts; and it is believed that the saving in jail fees will pay the salary of the Judge of Common Pleas, and save the State thousands of dollars beside. At each term of the Circuit Court there are not less than a hundred and fifty persons in jail, at an expense to the State of fifty cents per person. The organization of a criminal court will operate as a jail delivery six times a year, commands itself to our humanity as a praiseworthy object.

It is not right to view this matter solely as a quarrel for fees. If the proposed alterations will systemize and simplify the work of the courts, it is good; if not, it is bad. A few dollars more or less in the pocket of this or that official is a trifle in view of the public interest. In these days, when almost every man and every organization pursues a specialty, the benefit of concurrent jurisdiction is somewhat questionable. "Mankind," says a French philosopher, "progress from the complex to the simple, and simplicity is always perfection."

One point alone ought to induce a careful consideration of this subject; it is the entire unanimity of the Judiciary Committee in recommending the passage of the bills. Judge Marshall, of this city, is the Chairman, and his associates are M. M. Benton, J. F. Bell, Richard Browne, Mr. Lowry, of Todd, Richard Hanson, and Harry Ward. Such an array of legal talent may be wrong; but its opinion is entitled to deferential consideration.

### Wilmington.

There has been much said about the evacuation of Wilmington, and it has been frequently reported that the troops under Terry would soon have possession of it, but we have no idea that such will be the case soon without a severe and bloody battle. Nor, on the other hand, do we believe that Terry will attempt its capture. The port of Wilmington is now effectually closed, and this is sufficient for all practical purposes.

When the time comes for Sherman to use Wilmington for a base of supplies, the advance of his army will very soon cause the forces now occupying it to abandon it. To attempt to take it now would be a needless sacrifice of life. The advantages to be obtained would not pay the cost of the enterprise. So long as things stand as at present the rebels are deprived of the use of the troops defending the city for service elsewhere, and when doubtless they could do our cause more injury. The division or more of troops now garrisoning Wilmington could operate with far more effectiveness if added to the force under Hardee. So far, therefore, as fundamental principles go, there is no contest possible. The defenders of slavery can make no stand on such ground.

Moreover, the reasons of prudence, the sense of paramount devotion to the Union, to public order and tranquility, which a few years ago prevented any open opposition to slavery amongst a large class of persons in our State, including very many slaveholders, these reasons have all been swept away by the events of the war. There is not one nameable public or national benefit now associated with the continuance of slavery. On the contrary the institution has become, visibly and confessedly, the pest, the bane, the one supreme peril of the

### The Governor's Message.

It has been vaguely given out by the friends of Governor Bramlette for some days past that he was preparing a message to the Legislature on the subject of the constitutional amendment, and, in common with many others, we indulged the hope that, recognizing the inevitability of the adoption finally of this proposed amendment by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, he would frankly recommend its ratification by the Legislature of Kentucky. In this we have been disappointed.

The Governor has recommended its adoption, but upon the condition that Congress appropriates thirty-four millions of dollars to compensate the owners of slaves in this State. We have not yet seen the text of the Governor's message, and will, therefore, defer any comments we may have to make upon it until it comes to hand.

Mr. Albert D. Richardson will give a lecture on the 15th inst., entitled "Twenty Years in the Rebel Prisons." He may be addressed at the Tribune office, New York.

**Particulars of the Fire in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The fire here this morning originated in Blackburn & Co.'s building, No. 122 Broad street. Two thousand barrels have been destroyed. It was insured, mostly in New York. Forty-seven dwellings, mostly three stories, are burning. The oil which escaped from the burning barrels poured over into Ninth street and down to Federal, filling the entire street with oil. The houses upon both sides of Ninth street, two squares, and carrying destruction into Washington and Federal streets, both above and below Ninth street.

Fully five squares of houses, had they been placed in a row, were on fire at once. The fire spread outwards, and stoned windows fell. Men, women, and children literally roared alive in the streets. Capt. Jas. H. Ware who occupied a dwelling in that vicinity, with his wife, five daughters and two sons, met with a sad misfortune. They all succeeded in getting into the street from the house just as they left their beds, but tried vainly to relate, found themselves in a river of fire, and the family became scattered.

Capt. Ware had her youngest child, a beautiful little girl, in her arms and was endeavoring to save her. She fell, when herself and little child, and another daughter, aged 12, were trying to get out of the fire in the street, and their bodies were so horribly mangled that they can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. Capt. Ware and two sons escaped, but three daughters are missing. Six bodies, in all, have thus far been recovered. Three of them have been recognized by relatives. Another one of the bodies is supposed to be that of James Gibbons. There is also the body of a boy, not yet recognized, and that of a fireman. It is thought that several other persons have perished and that there are bodies still in the ruins.

**Huntsville, Alabama.**

Huntsville, near where a portion of General Jackson's famous campaign took place, has a slightly commanding position. It contains some beautiful specimens of architecture, in its Court House and churches. Its streets are broad and well laid out, studded on either side by evergreen shade trees, and the yards of dwellings ornamented by shrubbery of rarest beauty. The inhabitants are mostly sons of old Southern stock, and are very slow on education, but using the queer terms, "Ums" and "Weus," glibly, and are invariably unable to tell you the distance from one town to another. Illiterate, and rather given to slothfulness, the black man furnishing him the means of subsistence by hard labor, while the native strolls about and wastes his time in pleasure rides and games of chance.

The County Court will retain simply its county, probate, and magistrate's jurisdiction.

The object of the proposed change is to organize for Louisville an effective criminal court, holding its sessions every sixty days, for the trial of all offenses from murder down to assault. It is thought that this can be accomplished without any additional expense to the city, and with the increase of only one officer. The clerk of the Circuit will act as clerk of the Common Pleas; the sheriff of the county will be executive of both courts; and it is believed that the saving in jail fees will pay the salary of the Judge of Common Pleas, and save the State thousands of dollars beside. At each term of the Circuit Court there are not less than a hundred and fifty persons in jail, at an expense to the State of fifty cents per person. The organization of a criminal court will operate as a jail delivery six times a year, commands itself to our humanity as a praiseworthy object.

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# THE DAILY PRESS

## A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which makes the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements.

## OUR AGENTS.

Chas. L. Wedding, Atty. at Law, Rockport, Ind.  
S. Saks, Troy, Ind.  
J. R. Everett, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
J. H. Duncan, Hazard, Ky.  
J. D. Pollard, Frankfort, Ky.  
J. S. Bean, Bowling Green, Ky.  
D. C. Gandy, Paducah, Ky.  
Cone, Tunnel & Co., No. 44½, Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.  
Paducah & Co., New York, Beckman street.  
R. O. Sturtevant, Jeffersonville.

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio.

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

**RECRUITING OVER THE RIVER.**—The New Albany Ledger of yesterday says: Recruiting goes on very briskly in all parts of this district, and there is no doubt that several hundred more men will be recruited than is required by the quota, and will be credited to the various localities where they were recruited. The crowd at the Provost Marshal's office at Jeffersonville is so great that it requires all the available working force of the office to keep up with the business. Col. Meriwether, however, and Dr. Collum, push business with their accustomed energy, and as they are known as among the most faithful and indefatigable officers in the Provost department of Indiana, we do not apprehend that any reasonable man will find cause to complain of any lack of energy in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

**SHOOTING AFFAIR AT OWENSBORO.**—Two men, named Moore and Innes, brothers-in-law, had a shooting match at each other at Owensboro one day last week, which resulted in the latter receiving four shots from the other, any one of which would have proved fatal. Innes died immediately. There had been a feud existing between them for a long time, and meeting and renewing the difficulty it terminated as above stated.

**WHO IS THE SPY?**—N. B. Davis, the rebel spy, who has been condemned to be hung at Johnson's Island on the 17th inst., at the time of his arrest, was on his way to rebellion to get the commission of Young, one of the St. Albans raiders. It was he who went to Richmond and brought back in safety Burley's commission, concerning which so much bluster was indulged in during the trial of the latter.

**TOOK THE AMNESTY OATH.**—The amnesty oath was administered yesterday to three men at the Provost Marshal's office, who, tired of fighting, deserted the rebel cause, and gave themselves up. Their names were: Joseph E. Edlin, of Grayson county, Joseph F. Smith, and John M. Robertson, of Union county. They all belonged to company B, 11th Kentucky cavalry. Edlin was required to give bond of \$5,000.

**MUTILATED POSTAL CURRENCY.**—There is a rule of the Post-office Department which prohibits clerks at the post-office from receiving torn or mutilated notes for postage stamps, etc., which is perhaps too strictly carried out. Unless mutilated beyond a certain limit, torn or defaced notes cannot be legally refused. Postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps or postage if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided that one-twentieth part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, if not one-tenth part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit to receive should be kept separate and distinct, and returned as occasion requires to the Treasury or the United States, Washington, in sums not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new.

**COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTE.**—A new and dangerous counterfeit is now abroad. It is an exact facsimile of the \$100 Treasury note issued under the act of February, 1862, and is well executed that good judges might be deceived by it. Upon close examination, however, the fraud may be easily detected. The spurious note is smaller than the genuine one, and the coloring on the back is paper and less distinct than on the genuine bill. The words "one-hundred dollars" on the right hand side of the counterfeit are smaller than on the genuine note, and the lettering around the margin is also different. Our business men should be on the lookout for these notes.

**FIGHT NEAR BLOOMFIELD.**—We are informed, says the Nashville Press, that Captain Terrill, with a squad of Federals, or Home Guards, encountered a gang of guerrillas under Marion, near Bloomfield, and had a short but desperate fight with them. Captain Terrill was mortally wounded by a shot as a suspected felon. He was held in \$200 for three months' good behavior.

**LOGAN BUTLER.**—Logan Butler, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

**RELEASED.**—Duff W. Neal, formerly sergeant of co. D, 6th Kentucky (rebel) infantry, who has been confined in the Military Prison here for about a year, was yesterday released by order of the President of the United States.

**PRISONERS OF WAR.**—Forty-one prisoners of war were received last night at the Military Prison, from Nashville. They are a part of the wounded in the battles near Nashville, and have been in the hospitals at that place.

**CONCERT.**—The concert of the old Post Band to-morrow night should not be forgotten. It will be a rich musical treat. Masonic Hall should, and will, doubtless, be crowded on this occasion.

**ONE MORE CHANCE.**—The third of the series of tableaux was given last evening, and was altogether as brilliant as the rest. We are happy to announce that an afternoon performance will take place to-day at Music Hall, which is designed especially for the accommodation of children and others who have been unable from whatever cause to witness thus far these superb exhibitions.

**CHILDREN'S TICKETS.**—Children's tickets will be half price. For sale at Bauer's, under the United States Hotel, and at the door of the Hall. Doors open at 10 o'clock. Performance commences at exactly 2 o'clock. This will be the last exhibition of these tableaux. It needlessly calls for further attention to their exceeding beauty and excellency.

**SOMETHING OLD.**—What everybody has known for a long time. That Al Bourlier keeps the best and most varied assortment of **HOUSEKEEPERS' ARTICLES** in the city.

**ADDITIONS.**—Rare, valuable, elegant, and beautiful illustrated volumes will be found in the list of **ADDITIONS** to the contents of the "Cheaper Counter" at Civil & Calvert's. Read the list carefully.

**MY BROTHER'S WIFE.**—This is the title of a very readable novel, by the popular author of "Barbara's History" and "Ladie of Life." Civil & Calvert have it, Price 50 cents.

## Louisville Theater.

CARKEY & CALVERT Lessees and Managers.  
D. J. CAREY, Stage Manager.  
T. J. C. CALVERT, Stage Manager.

Third week of the renowned artiste, Mrs. and Mrs. FLORENCE.

Mr. T. Upton, manager, Feb. 9, 1863, will be acted at 8 o'clock this evening in this city, the great legendary drama in four acts, called

KATHLEEN MAVERNEEN; or, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.

Terrene O'Meara, Mr. Florence  
Kathleen O'Connor, Mrs. Florence

to conclude with the IRISH MARMON.

Brian O'Lynn, Mr. Florence

Friday, Night of Mr. FLORENCE.

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ hours.

RECEPTION of PARADE—Private Boxes, \$5 & 25. Orchestra Seats, \$1 to 25. Dress Circle and Parquette, \$2 to 50. Colorful Boxes, 50¢. gallery, 25¢.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock—performance commence at 7½ precisely.

Doors open at 8½ o'clock—performance from A. M. to 1 P. M., when seats may be secured.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Particulars of the Fire in Philadelphia.

### Six Persons Burned to Death.

### Arrest of 27 Bounty Brokers in New York.

### Late Accounts of the Fight on Hatcher's Run.

### Gold Closed in New York at 213½.

### Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives.

### Counting of the Electoral Vote.

### Lincoln and Johnson Declared Elected.

### Later Accounts of the Recent Fight.

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, February 6.—The result of yesterday's engagement appears this morning; in our advanced lines before Hatcher's Run we captured about two-thirds of the rebels' wagons and mules with the drivers. The cavalry under Gregg captured the train at Dinwiddie C. H., while on the trip taking sixteen days for its accomplishment.

**SHOOTING AFFAIR AT OWENSBORO.**—Two men, named Moore and Innes, brothers-in-law, had a shooting match at each other at Owensboro one day last week, which resulted in the latter receiving four shots from the other, any one of which would have proved fatal. Innes died immediately. There had been a feud existing between them for a long time, and meeting and renewing the difficulty it terminated as above stated.

**FROM THE PLACE SCOUTING PARTIES WERE SENT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS,** one of which went up the Boydstown road, where they found camps which had been deserted only a short time previous, and where they captured four wagons of Pegram's Division. In the meantime the rebels were stationed at Hempfield, where ordered up to rest Gregg's advance, but the forces were not strong enough, and consequently no regular fight took place.

About 100 barrels of whisky were destroyed in the vicinity, but no stores were taken, and all the rebels' supplies had reached. An order was issued by General McLean for Pendleton next Pennsylvania for McLellan and Johnson, following them; and for Meade in Johnston, and Kentucky for McLellan and Pendleton, all the other states being for Lincoln and Johnson, including the new state of Nevada.

The Vice President said the messenger who brought the news of Nevada's entry into the union two weeks ago had been sent in the electoral college of that state, one of the electors having been absent, and then bringing no law to provide for filling the vacancy.

Senator Corwin inquired whether there were any further returns, and if so whether they had not been submitted to the Convention?

The Vice President replied that he had returned from Louisiana and Tennessee, but had been to a law recently passed by the convention, but had been excluded from conn.

Senator Cowan inquired whether the President had any objection to the admission of Nevada.

The Vice President replied that, though the army had been to the west, and had been sent along to the seat of war, it had not been sent through. The 2d Division of the 6th Corps advanced along the road to Monckton plant road, and crossed the river just previous, and part of them became somewhat demoralized, but soon rallied and aided in driving the enemy back. Two wagons of ammunition were captured, and the rebels were driven.

General Davis was present on the 3d Division, and for the 4th, over command.

General Gregg's staff, was badly wounded in the shoulder. Major Trumbo, of Gregg's staff, was badly wounded in the foot, and Colonel Broad was wounded in the right arm.

Brevet Gen. Morris, commanding 3d Brig.

Division 5th Corps, wounded in the shoulder; Capt. Cawdry, A. A. G. on Baxter's staff, mortally wounded; and Major Devereux for McLellan and Johnson, following them; and for Meade in Johnston, and Kentucky for McLellan and Pendleton, all the other states being for Lincoln and Johnson, including the new state of Nevada.

The Vice President said the messenger who brought the news of Nevada's entry into the union two weeks ago had been sent in the electoral college of that state, one of the electors having been absent, and then bringing no law to provide for filling the vacancy.

Mr. Yermain moved that all returns be opened for consideration.

The Vice President said the motion was in order, but should have a separation of the two Houses, the two Houses in such event being required separately to consider the same.

Mr. Bryan wished to instruct the tellers to omit from the same count the so-called State of West Virginia.

The Vice President said the question came too late, the vote having already been declared.

Mr. Whaley would like to know the result of the election from New York for the motion.

After a further consideration Mr. Yermain withdrew his motion for the reason that he didn't wish to cause a separation of the Convention. The votes having all been opened and counted, it was decided through Mr. Trumbo.

The correspondent captured yesterday was Mr. Truly of the Herald. He was fighting his horse at the time Gen. Webb's headquarters was captured by some rebel cavalry providers. Subsequently came in conflict with our men in a slight skirmish, during which the correspondent escaped.

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